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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt
House and Willard's Hotel.The reports of the anti-imperialist conference
indicate that a limited number of men
can entertain many views.How many days will elapse before the
Bryan party will be assailing the President
for his vigorous policy toward China?If less than three men could make a
party several might be made out of the
disagreeing factions now visiting this city.It is cause of complaint by some that we
have nine kinds of money, but no one can
truthfully say that either of the nine
varieties is not as good as gold.It is very funny to see the New York
imperialist visitor suggesting a gold
standard platform to such men as Dr.
Van Vorhis and the indorsement of the
merit system for the civil service to anti-
imperialists of the Rooker variety."Mark Hanna is an issue" shouts the
Sentinel. Well, not that exactly, but as a
Democratic bugaboo he is filling a great
role. If Democratic editors keep on it will
presently come to pass that members of
their party will be afraid to go out alone
after night.More than two million depositors in the
savings banks of New York have \$22,081-
50 laid away, the increase in depositors
the last year being 105,168 and in deposits
\$23,638,319, and more than \$200,000 since
1896. And yet we are told that the masses
are not so well off as years ago."Bryan Republicans" is a term in use
with "Anti-imperialists" who are ashamed
to class themselves where they belong.
There is no such thing as a Bryan Republi-
can. Former Republicans now training
in Bryan's crowd are Democrats of the
variety sometimes rudely designated by
big D's and F's.Dr. W. A. Croft, of Washington, D. C.,
now in Indianapolis as a member of the
"Anti-imperialist League," is quoted by an
evening paper as saying that he is a "Bryan
Republican." Dr. Croft once estab-
lished a reputation as a writer of mild
newspaper humor. The humor, judging by
this effort, seems to grow milder with age.The gentlemen attending the anti-imperialist
conference should not be called
delegates, since delegates are selected to
represent a large body of citizens upon
some basis of numbers. The men who
seem to be active in this vicinity are Bryan-
ites, and they will be sufficiently numerous
in the mass meeting, should the matter
come to a vote, to indorse Mr. Bryan as
the anti-imperialist candidate.Ex-Senator Henderson was dropped from
the list of the political quick more than a
decade ago. He was a Republican until 1892,
when he supported Mr. Cleveland. Ex-Sec-
retary Boutwell was set aside by the Republi-
cans of Massachusetts in 1877. Dis-
carded men past the three-score and ten
limit are not vitalizing forces in politics.
Besides, when he was following General
Grant Mr. Boutwell was an expansionist,
advocating the purchase of San Domingo.It may be remarked that the cor-
respondent of the New York Herald and
Chicago Record in Manila, who glorifies
Aguinaldo, disputes the word of Admiral
Dewey and charges American soldiers with
shocking and unnecessary slaughter of
Tagals. To present Aguinaldo as a truthful
man and denounce American soldiers as
wholesale murderers in one article is rather
more than the American people will ac-
cept. There is such a thing as overdoing
a matter.One of the troubles in the cotton belt
is the lack of labor for the reason that the
negroes have been flocking to the cities.
Fields have been abandoned because of
scarcity of labor to till them. A cor-
respondent of the Memphis Appeal ex-
presses gratification because the negroes
out into the country; they are called va-
grants because they go to the cities,
where they can obtain more money for
their labor. Without rights in the courts
the negro has a dismal future in the cot-
ton States.A prohibition leader states that it is
not a matter of consequence that a man
drinks whisky so long as he votes against
the saloon. If there were none who drink
whisky there would be no saloons. More-
over, the real advocacy of temperance
which counts is that of the Francis Mur-
phy quality, which seeks to induce men
not to drink. It is the requirement of so-
briety by railway managers, manufac-
turers and business men that is making
the people more temperate as the years
pass, not the vehement denunciation and
slanders of prohibition leaders.The statement that President Kruger
sent to the government to ascertain if
the United States would vouchsafe him an
asylum is too absurd for fairly intelli-gent people to credit. President Kruger
knows that the moment he touched Ameri-
can soil or was on board an American ship
in neutral waters he would be entirely
safe. His offense against Great Britain is
political, and there is no extradition for
such offenses. It is not probable there is
a word of truth in the report. If any
consul ever asked if a refugee would be
guaranteed President Kruger in this coun-
try he should be dismissed as an ignoramus.

A SUGGESTION TO THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE.

Several citizens of the United States from
different portions of the country are in
this city to consider the dangers of im-
perialism. As stated, this danger is seen
in the fact that the present government
has not promised independence to the peo-
ple of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philip-
pines, as it has to Cuba. If the President's
party would announce that after securing
stable governments in these islands their
people would be left to independence some
of these excellent citizens would be sat-
isfied. Others, however, will be satisfied
with nothing short of the hauling down of
our flag in the Philippines and leaving the
country to care for itself. Unless one or
the other of these courses is pursued these
visitors see the overthrow of the liberties
of the American people and the destruction
of the federal Constitution.The Journal does not share the alarm of
these gentlemen holding the anti-imperialist
conference. It seems that they are the
victims of their overwrought imaginations.
The surprise, however, is that men who
are so anxious regarding the destruction of
the Constitution in the governing of the
Philippines are not alarmed at the positive
annulment of the fourteenth and fifteenth
amendments of the same Constitution by
the ruling element in the States of Missis-
sippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and North
Carolina. The Journal would call their at-
tention to the fact that more than 2,500,000
inhabitants of those States have been prac-
tically deprived of citizenship. These peo-
ple are natives of the land, yet during the
past five years 50,000 of them who were
voters have been deprived of the right of
suffrage in defiance of the plain provisions
of the Constitution of the United States.If this assault upon the rights of citizens
is not checked before two years shall have
passed 1,500,000 men who are voters under
the Constitution will have been disfranchised,
and not less than 6,000,000 people be
deprived of every right and all the protec-
tion which full citizenship confers. Can-
not these so-called anti-imperialists, who
grieve over the alleged wrong of governing
the discordant and ignorant natives of the
Philippines in a manner that will be to
their well-being, perceive the outrage of
robbing, in defiance of the Constitution,
more than 6,000,000 citizens of the United
States of all participation in the govern-
ment under which they live? Is it a mat-
ter of no consequence that, with the denial
of the right to vote, 500,000 Americans have
lost citizenship, the right to sit as jurors,
and to have their causes in court tried by
men of their own race? Is it of no conse-
quence that 500,000 American-born men
shall be taxed and thrown into prison if
payment is refused, and yet denied the
right to vote? Can these anti-imperialists,
so zealous of the rights of far-away semi-
savages, look unmoved upon the degrada-
tion of 6,000,000 American-born inhabitants
to a serfdom which does not now exist in
Russia?It is sincerely hoped that the anti-imper-
ialists will take cognizance of the whole-
sale destruction of the rights of citizens
in the South by the land-holding and other-
wise superior race, and put themselves on
record by resolutions something like the
following:Resolved, That this conference views with
alarm and indignation the annulling of the
fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the
Constitution in the States of Mississippi,
South Carolina, Louisiana and North
Carolina, by which 500,000 of the colored
disfranchised and several million American-
born inhabitants reduced to hopeless serf-
dom.If the conference does not do this the
public will be forced to the conclusion that
Aguinaldo and a few thousand Tagals un-
der him who are murdering American sol-
diers are of more consequence than mil-
lions of colored native citizens who always
respond to calls to defend the national
honor.

FIAT OR DEPRECIATED PAPER.

It is fair to assume that nine-tenths of
the active business men of the country
favor the national banking system, and
that they do not join with the Kansas City
convention in its demand for "the retire-
ment of the national bank notes as fast as
government paper and silver certificates
can be substituted for them." The truth
is that the leaders of the Democratic party
before it was Bryanized and fell a prey
to populism denounced the issue of paper
money by the government. During the in-
tense struggle of Jackson and his follow-
ers against the United States Bank the
issue of paper money by the United States
government was never mooted. The issue
of circulating notes by state banks was the
Democratic substitute for the Bank of the
United States. Every Democrat in Con-
gress voted against the legal-tender act
under which the greenbacks were issued as
a war measure. All conservative leaders
of the party like Mr. Tilden opposed the
issue of government paper.The declaration of the Bryan platform
on this subject is entitled to attention:
"We demand the retirement of the national
bank notes as fast as government paper
and silver certificates can be substituted
for them." This means that as far as
possible all the legislation upon which the
national banks are based will be repealed
and that government paper and silver cer-
tificates shall take the place of the bank
note. How shall this government paper be
obtained? By issue, and evidently without
any coin in the treasury or any provision
for its redemption. It is the old, discarded
greenback pure and simple. Silver cer-
tificates are also to take the place of the
national bank notes. Silver certificates
mean that there are silver dollars or silver
bullion of equivalent value in the treas-
ury of the United States to redeem them.
But the United States has no silver dollars
or bullion upon which to issue certificates.For about every silver dollar in the treas-
ury there is a silver certificate in circula-
tion. Is Congress to issue bogus certificates
with no silver behind them? Or is promise
of the free and unlimited coinage of sil-
ver to be made good and a dollar's worth
of certificates to be issued to the silver
bullion monopolists for every 50 cents'
worth of bullion they bring to the treas-
ury?One thing or the other is true of the
words of the Bryan platform quoted.Either the country is to have the fiat
money of the greenbacker or the depre-
ciated silver dollars of the silver bullion
owner. The national bank note, by which
no man ever lost a cent, practically re-
deemable in gold, is better because it is
the best paper money in the world.

DEWEY BEFORE AGUINALDO.

It is evident from what Mr. Ehrlich said
yesterday of our promises to Aguinaldo
that either he has not read the frequent
statements of Admiral Dewey, General
Anjerson, General Merritt and General
Otis, or that he prefers the word of the
man who sold out his people's cause to
Spain to that of honorable and respected
United States officers. It is true that a
few arms were given to the Philippines at
the outset, long before the arrival of United
States troops. It is not true that Aguinaldo,
as the representative of a revolution-
ary government, was ever recognized by
an officer of the navy or army. On May
19, 1898, Aguinaldo and his staff arrived
at Manila, being allowed to travel on the
McCulloch. He called on Admiral Dewey,
but, while he was allowed to organize an
army, Admiral Dewey says, that he might
render assistance that would be valuable,
no promise of alliance or independence of
any kind was made. In reply to a sug-
gestion of the Secretary of the Navy not
to make any political alliance with the
insurgents, Admiral Dewey responded
June 6, that he had no alliance of
any kind with the insurgents.On May 24, 1898, Aguinaldo issued pro-
clamations declaring himself the head of a
revolutionary government. After the ar-
rival of the American troops, Aguinaldo
became hostile, Admiral Dewey reporting
that "General Merritt's most difficult
problem is to deal with the insurgents un-
der Aguinaldo, who has become aggressive
and even threatening toward our army." In
fact from the arrival of the first Ameri-
can soldiers, July 4, Aguinaldo was trou-
blesome. He was not permitted to take
part in the capture of Manila because he
determined to loot the city. In October, 1898,
he offered to unite with the Spanish com-
mander at Malolos to defeat the Ameri-
cans, "in the hope," to use his own words,
"of yet saving from the shipwreck the sover-
eignty of Spain in these islands." It
is in evidence that Aguinaldo brought on
the attack before the ratification of the
treaty with Spain, Feb. 4, 1899. It is in
evidence that Aguinaldo notified his officers
about Feb. 1, that his army would rise
and invade the city on Feb. 5, and that a
company was formed by Aguinaldo to
exterminate not only the American forces
but the families of all Europeans in Manila.
All these assertions are matters of official
record. If Mr. Ehrlich prefers the word of
Aguinaldo to that of the officers of the
army and navy, it is his privilege to do so.
Men who have not lost their Americanism
in championing this betrayer of his people
to Spain will take the word of Dewey,
Anderson, Merritt, Otis and MacArthur in
preference to that of Aguinaldo.A well known English novelist writes to
a London paper extolling the beauties and
attractions of rural Ireland, as if he were
announcing a new discovery, and urging
his fellow-Englishmen to visit that island
when they next take an outing. In view of
their close proximity and the propensity of
the English people to travel about it would
seem that they would long since have be-
come as familiar with the charms of Ire-
land as Americans are with the summer re-
sorts of New England and the Atlantic
coast. It can hardly be antagonism to the
Irish people that keeps them away, for
English tourists swarm over the continent,
at the same time frankly expressing their
detestation of Germans, French, Italians,
and, in fact, all races speaking a different
language and with different customs from
their own. It must be that they never
formed the habit of going to Ireland, and,
being creatures of habit, they have con-
tinued like sheep in the paths originally
taken.The pension act of May 9, 1900, so amends
the act of June 27, 1890, that almost any
applicant can secure from \$10 to \$12 a
month. This is the case because senility
is made the most prominent feature for
a rating instead of basing the applicant's
disability upon one disease or ailment.
The reason that most men of fifty-five
years of age cannot do a man's manual
labor is not because they have this or
that ailment, but because of the general
weakening or breaking down of their phys-
ical power. When that breaking down
or failure is a pensionable disability few
men about sixty-one years of age will fail
to get pensions hereafter. The fact of
being sixty-five years of age carries a full
half pension, and seventy-five years a full
\$12 per month. In fact, the act of June
27, 1890, as amended, is practically a ser-
vice pension law, since there are few veter-
ans sixty-one years of age who cannot
obtain the benefits of that law almost to
the limit of \$12 a month.Mr. Robert Treat Paine is quoted by a
Boston paper as predicting the overwhelm-
ing defeat of the Republicans in the coming
campaign. "The cotton whigs," he says,
"who condone slavery beneath the Ameri-
can flag as their fathers condoned the at-
tempt to extend slavery into the free terri-
tories of the West, may pull wires and
manipulate men without backbone, but
they cannot control men like ex-President
Harrison, ex-Senator Henderson of Mis-
souri, Thomas B. Reed, ex-Secretary Carl
Schurz, and ex-Governor Boutwell. The
Republican party, which began its career
in the defense of liberty, is prostituted to
the service of money as against the rights
of man, and New England will not be
silent." This might be very impressive and
even alarming if anybody knew exactly
what it meant.It cannot improve the temper of the
Louisville Courier-Journal to see daily in
its exchanges quotations from its files in
1896, when it spoke of the man it is now
supporting for President as follows:Mr. William J. Bryan has come to Ken-
tucky and Kentuckyans have taken him
measure. He is a boy orator. He is a dis-
honest dodger. He is a daring adventurer.
He is a political fakir. He is not a leader
of the material of which any party has
ever before made a candidate.Mr. Bryan has not changed in his nature
in four years, but the Courier-Journal an-
nounced its change when it declared that
between Republican knaves and Demo-
cratic fools it chose to go with fools.An exchange ventures the opinion that
after Mr. Crocker gets out of Peking the
magazine proprietors will begin to bid for
his experiences. After he gets out of Peking
Mr. Crocker is probably under contract bythis time, and is preparing "copy" to be
ready for the printer when he comes out.
When it comes to securing war literature
magazine editors allow no grass to grow
under their feet.A lot of Americans holding second-class
passage tickets, but with their money all
gone and boats so crowded that there is
no room for them, are said to be stranded
in Paris. Poor things! and the walking
isn't good, either.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Financial Dangler.

"Is Dicky Diggs a good business man?"

"Now, he has failed three times, and never
lost a dollar for anybody but himself."

Girlish Foresight.

He-it would be a great thing to be present at
that convention when the powers partition China.
She—Won't it? I suppose they will act up
worse than we do at a free sale.

My Lady's Fan.

Dear Daphne's fan is not of precious kind,
Of pictured silk, full-jeweled to her mind;
It cost ten cents—this for the reason that
She spent nine cents—ninety on her hat.

To Escape the Struggle.

"Penelope wants to go into a convent."

"Unprejudiced love?"

"No; she says she is just dead tired of having
to make her skirt waist and skirt stay together."

Justified Theft.

"My employer won't have a clerk that smokes
in the office."

"What's that for?"

"He can't afford to pay us wages, but
he can't afford having us borrow his cigar
while he is out."

Footnotes.

The highest ambition of a can-opener is to get
itself lost out of a basin on the way to a picnic.To apologize for being stupid often only indi-
cates that we are a trifle more stupid than usual.One of the most demoralizing habits we form
in life is the habit of doing without things we
want.After a woman has sent her trunk to the sta-
tion she lies awake all night remembering two
buttonholes she forgot to work.We should be able to do our children, remem-
bering what cruel and impolite wretches we
used to think our parents were.The deepest satisfaction in being a genuine
person is the reflection that you are without
doubt the only one in the world.If you have country relatives who do their own
work, now is the time to get the family together,
six abreast, and make those relatives a good
long visit.There is a great gulf fixed between the human
race and nature; weather good for the corn
makes man imperil his soul's salvation by the
wicked remarks.

MR. FOULKE AND THE SENTINEL.

Another Letter Which the Democratic
Editor Has Not Yet Printed.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel:

I have read with interest your editorial
on Mr. Foulke's issue entitled "Mr. Foulke's
Acquittal." Please do not let you still
neither publish my letter to you of Aug.
20 nor do you reply to the propositions
stated in this letter. Your editorial, so
far as it can be said to answer anything
of mine at all, seems rather addressed
to a former publication in the Journal, to
which you had previously devoted one or
more articles in your editorial columns.Permit me to observe that this method
of discussion is quite sure to convince those
who read only one side of it. To withhold
what is said on the other side and then
to answer something that was not said
is quite certain to insure your most tri-
umphant vindication among those whose
knowledge of the matter is confined to
your own columns.Permit me to observe that you point out some
differences between Louisiana and the Philip-
pines. Of course there are differences.
They are not in the same latitude nor longi-
tude. Their size, population, etc., are very
different, nor would it ever be possible
to make any extensions of our territory
in which these things should all be alike.But there are certain points of similarity
which, to those who accept the word of
Jefferson, ought to be conclusive upon
many of the arguments now urged against
our keeping the Philippines.For instance, Jefferson himself evidently
did not believe that his maxim regarding
the consent of the governed was of uni-
versal application, because he himself in-
dicated that Louisiana was not a territory
which was not in possession, having been
conquered by the insurgents. In Louisiana
for forty years, and yet we purchased our
title from them for fifteen millions of dol-
lars in jewelry without the consent of
these inhabitants, for this is precisely what
Jefferson did.Jefferson's authority is conclusive that
commercial advantages may well be con-
sidered in acquiring territory, for the pur-
chase of Louisiana began in an attempt
of the Mississippi so as to insure the free
navigation of the river.It may be that that our occupation of
the Philippines will have a relation to
the same thing as was the acquisition of
Louisiana. But that which we look upon
the acquisition made by Jefferson.You say "it is not a matter of course that
we should give up territory that we have
acquired to our citizenship," and in this
respect you contradict Jefferson. He in-
dicated that the inhabitants at some time
in the future should be remembered, but
it must be remembered that this provision
was inserted, not at the suggestion of Jef-
ferson or of his envoy Monroe, but be-
cause of the opposition of the French. On the
contrary, the secretary of state had written
to Monroe that no such provision ought
to be put into the treaty.As to the future destiny of Louisiana as
a State in the Union as contemplated by
Jefferson, it is not a matter of course that
it should be referred to any other power
than the United States. In connection with
Louisiana, Jefferson seemed to have no
care as to whether Louisiana should be a
State in the Union or not. He wrote in January, 1804: "Whether
it remain in the confederacy or form into
Atlantic and Pacific confederacies I be-
lieve not very important to the happiness
of the people." He said that the Union
federality will be as much our children
and descendants as those of the eastern,
middle and western States.He wrote in January, 1804: "Whether
it remain in the confederacy or form into
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